REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance of this application are respectfully requested in light of the above amendments and the following remarks.

Claims 1-14 have been canceled in favor of new claims 15-27. New claim 15 is based on a combination of previous claims 1 and 10, and is further based on the description at application page 7, lines 1-2, page 23, last paragraph, and page 24. New claims 16-27 are respectively based on previous claims 2-9 and 11-14 and have not been amended.

Claims 1-14 were rejected, under 35 USC §102(e), as being anticipated by Chang et al. (US 2003/016698). To the extent this rejection may be deemed applicable to new claims 15-27, the Applicants respectfully traverse based on the points set forth below.

New claim 15 recites performing an RLC reset procedure by an RLC sending entity, and initiating a MAC reset procedure in response to an RLC reset procedure, wherein parts of a soft buffer, a reordering buffer in the mobile terminal and a priority queue in the base station, associated to the MAC procedure are used by more than one RLC procedure for communication between the RNC and the mobile terminal, MAC PDUs associated to the RLC procedure, which is reset, and remaining in the soft buffer,

reordering buffer in the mobile terminal and in the priority queue in the base station are flushed, and MAC PDUs associated to other RLC procedures, which are not reset, and remaining in the soft buffer, reordering buffer in the mobile terminal and in the priority queue in the base station are not flushed. Claim 15 relates to a method in which the MAC reset in the mobile terminal and the base station is synchronized to the reset of the RLC in the mobile terminal and RNC (see application page 23). The synchronization between the mobile terminal RLC entity and the mobile terminal MAC entity is achieved by initiating the MAC reset procedure in response to an RLC reset procedure.

It is submitted that Chang et al. (US 2003/0016698) fail to disclose the subject matter of claim 15.

Chang et al. disclose a method for resetting a MAC layer entity in communication systems using HSDPA. In particular, when an RLC layer entity is reset due to the occurrence of a protocol error, the system resets both MAC-hs layer entities, in the Node B and the mobile terminal (see abstract). Chang et al. identify the problem that in systems supporting HSDPA a new MAC-hs is implemented performing HARQ, which leads to unnecessary data transmissions by the MAC-hs layer when the RLC layer is reset (see paragraph [0020]). Chang et al. propose to use primitives and control frames to instruct the MAC-hs in the UE and the Node

B to reset (see paragraphs [0066]-[0071]), and thus synchronize the MAC-hs reset with the RLC reset. For instance, a primitive/control frame containing RLC reset indication is used to inform the UE/Node B MAC-hs about the RLC reset. Then, the UE/Node B MAC-hs transmits the RLC Reset PDU to the Node B/UE MAC-hs layer (see paragraph [0076]), by using a modified MAC signaling message or a newly defined MAC message (see paragraph [0079]). Furthermore, Chang et al. propose to transmit only one message including a MAC-hs reset indication and the RLC Reset PDU (see paragraph [0095]).

It is submitted that Chang et al. do not teach anything in respect to partially flushing the reordering buffer/soft buffer/priority queue. Chung et al. only comment on the usual discard of the MAC and RLC buffer during the respective reset (see for example paragraphs [0085] and [0092]). But Chang et al. do not identify the problem of the loss of those MAC-hs PDUs which are, due to logical channel multiplexing, associated with other RLC AM entities (which are not reset), when flushing the complete priority queue or reordering buffer of MAC-hs (see page 23, last paragraph).

Consequently, Chang et al. do not propose to only flush MAC PDUs, which are associated to the RLC procedure which is reset, and which remain in the soft buffer, reordering buffer of the

mobile terminal and in the priority queue and the base station. And Chung et al. also do not teach to not flush MAC PDUs associated to other RLC procedures, which are not reset, and remain in the soft buffer, reordering buffer in the mobile terminal and in the priority queue of the base station, as recited in new claim 15.

Thus, it is submitted that Chang et al. fail to anticipate the combination of features defined by claim 15. Accordingly, the Applicants submit that allowance of claim 15 is warranted.

The dependent claims are deemed to be allowable due to their dependence from allowable claim 15 and also due to their recitation of subject matter that provides an independent basis for their individual allowability. For example, dependent claim 19 recites that the MAC reset procedure in the mobile terminal is initiated by a channel reconfiguration message included in a radio resource control (RRC) protocol sent from the RNC to the mobile terminal. Dependent claim 20 recites that the MAC reset procedure in the mobile terminal is initiated by a reset request primitive sent from the receiving RLC entity to the receiving MAC entity upon receiving a RLC RESET protocol data unit PDU. Dependent claim 24 recites that the MAC PDUs contain a reset identification (RID) field comprising logical channel identification; the RID is used to decide whether to perform a

complete flush or a partial flush. The partial flush avoids the loss of MAC PDUs which are associated to other RLC AM entities than the RLC entity to be reset.

In view of the above, it is submitted that this application is in condition for allowance, and a notice to that effect is respectfully solicited.

If any issues remain which may best be resolved through a telephone communication, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned at the local Washington, D.C. telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: January 10, 2008

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